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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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DEBS'S WAR OVER

THE STRIKE GONE GLIMMERING

Once More All Is Quiet Along the Hennepin.

Labor Organizations Engage in a Bitter Quarrel Among Themselves.

UNION LEADERS HISS GOMPERS

They Are Sore on Him and Chief Arthur of the Engineers.

FUNDS FLOW INTO DEBS'S TREASURY

When the Fight Began He Had a Large Bank Account—Old Orders Are Accused of Opposing the Union.

Chicago, July 15.—This was the most quiet day in the history of the railroad strike, admitting the claims of President Debs and his colleagues that the strike is in force and effect as much as ever. The leaders of the American Railway Union devoted the day mainly to encouraging their followers to stand firm and appealing to those not in the ranks of the strikers to join in the movement. The railroad men, employed and unemployed, attended the meetings in larger numbers, and there was no wavering or lack of enthusiasm, especially when Messrs. Debs and Howard were the orators.

The confidence of the men who are out in the ability of the American Railway Union's executive officers to win the strike, and their faithfulness to the cause of the rank and file do not appear to have waned in the least. A brief and unimportant meeting of the executive board was held at the Union hall headquarters in the morning in accordance with the plan to have a meeting of the board every morning to hear reports from the committees of two representing their respective roads as to the condition of the strike and organization. This was an off day at headquarters and only a few committees reported. They claimed accessions to the ranks of strikers and many new members were enrolled who were at work, but who could not be relied upon to go out when ordered.

In the afternoon the strikers of the stock yards district gathered over a half-street to hear Debs. The biggest mass meeting of the day was held at Brick Layer hall on the west side. Debs was the chief attraction.

Sporadic Strikes in the West.
The telegrams received by the railway union officers from their organizers and strike leaders in the western states indicated that there was more of a railroad strike on the transcontinental lines outside of Chicago than here, and the strength of the union is expected to be concentrated at these points.

District Attorney Mitchell said today that the contempt proceedings against Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union would probably not begin the United States circuit court until Judge Grosscup returns to the city the latter part of the week. Judge Seaman, of Milwaukee, will take his place here Tuesday, when twenty indictments against destroyers of railroad property and those who stopped trains will be presented.

Has Money in Bank.
The American Railway Union is in a flourishing condition financially. A prominent officer today made an estimate of the running expenses of the force of 100 per day. The largest telegraph bill for one day was \$200 and the association has been accumulating money for over a year. For the month of June the receipts at headquarters for dues alone were over \$1000. One day's receipts for dues this month totaled nearly \$1,000. As the local general assessment is coming in at the rate of \$5.00 a week, the officers of the order say they are in a better condition financially than ever to proceed with the strike.

No Good to Strike.
The decision of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that no actual support would be given to the American Railway Union strike was virtually annulled so far as the local trades unions are concerned by meetings held this afternoon and evening at Brick Layer's hall. In the afternoon the trades and labor assembly, which controls all labor organizations in Cook county, affiliated with the federation, together with several outside organizations, such as the brick makers, and resolved to support the American Railway Union under all circumstances. Resolutions to this effect were adopted and the unions in the assembly were practically pledged to support the strike with financial assistance and by all other means in their power. It was the sense of the meeting that to strike at present would do no good to the union, and for this reason no positive action in this respect was taken.

No orders were issued to the unions either to strike or return to work, and it is left

to the separate local organizations to take such action.

Gompers Hissed.
The proposition submitted by Debs to the general managers has undoubtedly weakened the cause of the trades unions so far as striking is concerned at present, and it is believed that the majority of the men now will return to work as soon as possible. The idea of calling a general strike has been universally condemned, both on account of the proposition and on account of the stand taken that a local strike would do no good. During the meeting the action of President Gompers in striving to defeat the object of the strike was bitterly condemned, and the president of the federation was offered by former warm supporters of Gompers, assailing the motives of the president of the federation in pursuing the policy displayed to down the American Railway Union, and he was arraigned by a number of speakers. The resolutions were not adopted as a whole, but the sentiment of the meeting was vocally expressed. The name of President Cleveland was jeered and hissed at both meetings of the assembly and at a meeting held tonight. Every time a speaker mentioned the president he was hissed, and the president of the simple tax club of Cook county was virtually hissed off the platform of an ambiguous reference to Cleveland, which was taken as an endorsement.

The endorsement by the trades and labor assembly is considered a most valuable aid to the American Railway Union, as the body controls over 100,000 men, including which are the affiliated orders of the building and trades council, which, through President J. J. Ryan, renounced all connection with the Pullman boycotters and strikers.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON LABOR.

Riots and Mob Violence Cause—The Work of Savages.

Chicago, July 15.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, being asked what he had to say upon the railway strike, today, spoke as follows: "I dislike to speak of the Chicago strikes, because in so doing I shall blame labor, while because of my deep sympathy with it, I should wish to have never heard words of praise for it. Yet in a momentous social crisis, such as the one through which we are passing, it is a duty to speak aloud and to make avowal of the truths and principles which will save society and uphold justice."

"The fatal mistake which has been made in connection with this strike is that property has been destroyed, the liberty of citizens interfered with, life endangered, social order menaced, and the institutions and freedom of the country put in most serious jeopardy. The moment such things happen all possible questions as to the rights and grievances of labor must be dropped out of sight and all efforts of law-abiding citizens and of public officials made to serve in maintaining public order and guarding at all costs the public weal. Labor must learn, however sacred its rights be, that there is something above them and absolutely supreme—social order and the laws of public justice. There is no civil crime as heinous and as pregnant of evil results as resistance to law and the constitutional authorities of the country. This is revolution; it begets chaos; it is anarchy; it disrupts the whole social fabric which ensures life and safety to the poor as well as to the rich, to the employers as well as to the employees."

The Work of Savages.
"There can be no hesitation to bring in the help of the powers of society when property is menaced. Only savages, or men who for the time being are turned into savages, will burn or destroy property whether it be the factory of the rich man or the poor man's cottage; a railroad car or a national building. More criminal and more inexcusable, yet is the act of murdering human beings or of endangering their lives. Labor, too, must learn the lesson that the liberty of the citizen is to be respected. One man has the right to cease from work, but he has no right to drive another man from work. He who respects the liberty of others shows himself unworthy of his own liberty and incapable of citizenship in a free country. Never can riots and mob rule and lawless depredation be tolerated. The country that permits them signs its death warrant."

How Labor Is Injured.
"Riots and mob rule, such as have occurred in Chicago, do immense harm to the cause of labor and set back its advance for whole decades of years. Labor thereby loses the earnest sympathy of thousands of friends and gives courage and triumph to its enemies. Worse yet, the principle of popular government suffers. It is no wonder that, reading of the occurrences in America, Europeans announce that the republic is a failure and that a strong monarchy only can hold society together. Nowhere on earth has the poor man liberty, civil, social and industrial, as that which he enjoys in America. Is this liberty to be used in tearing down the republic which blesses and protects them?"

"I am far from saying that labor has not had its grievance in America, nor that redress must not be sought. I would not respect the laborer who seeks not to enjoy all his rights and to improve his condition. But, all this must be done within the lines of social order and law. The remedy for these ills is a healthy public opinion and fair public legislation, and all legitimate efforts in these directions, whether by single act or united force, are laudable. Labor has made great progress in the recent past; it must not be too hasty—time and patience are requisites to final success."

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

An Army of Deputies on Duty—Soldiers Called For.

Chicago, July 15.—Chief Deputy United States Marshal Donnelly and a force of twenty-five deputies were on reserve at the twenty-five building during the day, but no call for their services was received. Last night Chairman Egan, of the General Managers' Association, made a requisition for ten men to be on hand at 7 o'clock this morning at the yards of the Chicago and Western Indiana at Forty-ninth street, and for six men at the stock yards at the south end. The force reported at the stock street depot at 6 o'clock this morning and left half an hour later for the points designated. Reports were received from the

men that they had been required to protect dead freight in its movement eastward and that the work had been accomplished without trouble. A big crowd assembled at each of the yards, but no attempt was made to attack the marshals or to interfere with the dispatch of the trains.

Quite an Army.
Clerks in the office of United States Marshal Arnold were busy engaged today in tabulating the list of deputies to whom the oath had been administered since the inauguration of the trouble. Marshal Arnold was surprised when the last of the stubs with the seal attached was numbered 3,402.

"That is a small army in itself," he said, "and big enough for any ordinary trouble." Of this list 2,006 were railroad men, watchmen and others sworn in as special deputies at the request of the various railroad companies, and on whose account no per diem will be charged to the government. This leaves in the neighborhood of 1,400 men to be paid at the rate of \$2.50 per day and expenses and for terms of service ranging from six to seventeen days.

Business Men Were Alarmed.
The total cost of the service rendered from the marshals' office has not yet been calculated. An examination of the commission stubs developed the fact that quite a number of deputies were sworn in at the request of the agents of steamship docks and of sky-scraping big wholesale and retail buildings.

This indicates the existence during the thick of the troubles of an undercurrent of alarm on the part of the local capitalists and business men that was not permitted to appear on the surface at the time, but which would have undoubtedly intensified the existing apprehension.

SWITCHMEN STRIKE AGAIN.

The Situation on the Northern Pacific Continues Bad.
Fargo, N. D., July 15.—The Northern Pacific strike situation is more complicated today than for the past week. The members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Society who had returned to work all struck at 7 o'clock. The report of the shooting of Engineer Martin, a non-union man, and his fireman out in the Bad Lands in Montana was confirmed by private telegram tonight. A lone cowboy rode up to the train and shot both. Details are lacking, but both are said to have died. Martin brought the first train on the Northern Pacific to this point and was considered a leader for the company against the American Railway Union.

Master Mechanic Phelan has informed the mechanics that the shops here will not open before September 1st. A committee of Minnesota allencement met yesterday with the American Railway Union and assured them provisions and money.

Telegrams from main points west to the coast on the Northern and Pacific indicate everything tied up west of Mandan, N. D. East of there to St. Paul traffic has been resumed with mostly new men.

A STARTLING PLOT.

Strike Leaders Said to Be Implimented in Train Wrecking.
Woodland, Cal., July 15.—Strike Leader Knox, of the American Railway Union, was arrested for conspiracy in train wrecking on July 11th, but late last night he was charged with the murder of Engineer Clark. Attorney Bruner, representing the railroad company, said tonight that the proofs possessed by the prosecution disclosed a plot that would startle the public. He said Knox's complicity was proved beyond question. Knox was a stable keeper for a team to be let to S. D. Worden, who was arrested for train wrecking in the same way. Knox was paid \$100,000 for the wrecking of the train.

THE REVOLVER SCARED THEM.

Strikers Attack an Operator but Were Driven Off.
Terre Haute, Ind., July 15.—Strikers and their sympathizers made an attempt to ditch the Evansville and Terre Haute north-bound passenger train this morning by tampering with a switch, but the misplaced switch was discovered before the passenger arrived. A Pullman coach was cut out of a north-bound train Saturday night, but the miscreant ran after cutting it loose. An assault was made on the Evansville and Terre Haute yard office operator at 2 o'clock this morning by four men, one of whom is known to be a striker. The operator drew his revolver and the men ran.

A Big Four freight was run through an open switch, but not wrecked. The trainmen were stoned by a crowd of hangers-on.

CUT THE CARS LOOSE.

A Devilish Trick Causes Heavy Loss of Property.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning a freight train of thirty cars standing on an incline switch on the Pennsylvania track was cut loose to the Evansville and ran down at a terrific speed into the Home Brewing Company's stables, causing a complete wreck of both train and stables. One dozen brewery wagons were demolished, and the teams of horses were fairly slaughtered. The loss to the brewery in addition to that of the railroad company will be many thousands of dollars.

Colonel Brady Arrested.
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 15.—Lieutenant Colonel Brady, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who had command of the troops at Rock Springs during the strike troubles, returned to Fort Russell yesterday and reported to the commanding officer that he had been ordered to report to General Brooke as being under arrest. Colonel Brady's arrest is believed to be the result of opinions expressed on the strike situation.

Switches Thrown by Rioters.
Chicago, July 15.—Rioters caused trouble last night in the belt line yards at Eighty-first and Wallace streets. They threw switches leading from the Western Indiana main tracks into the yards, and two freight trains went from the main track into the sludges before the engineers discovered their error. No damage was done but the track was blocked for some time. Afterwards, switches at several points in the yards were thrown and for several hours the road was tied up.

Quiet in the Cherokee Strip.
Wichita, Kas., July 15.—Temporary quiet has been restored in the Cherokee strip-towns around Pond and South End by the arrival at each place of two troops of regulars from Fort Reno, who are under orders from Washington to place the two towns under martial law, and to cause the arrest of all persons implicated in the outrages of Friday. Troops now patrol the Rock Island tracks. The bridges and track blown up with dynamite on Friday have been temporarily repaired and trains are again running as usual.

IT COST MILLIONS.

Chicago and Illinois Suffer Heavily from the Debs Insurrection.

RAILWAYS NOT THE ONLY SUFFERERS

The Losses on Traffic and Property Are Estimated at \$8,000,000.

UNCLE SAM HAS TO FOOT A LARGE BILL

Several Lives Were Lost, Too, While Debs and Pullman Are Not Much Out of Pocket.

Chicago, July 15.—Now that the railroads are getting their traffic in shape and business is assuming its normal condition, some speculation as to the cost of the great strike to the railroads and others in Chicago alone may be interesting.

All the general managers' committee say at present they have not sufficient data to hazard an opinion that could be relied upon. Urged to make a guess, one of them tonight said that the losses of the roads would reach at least \$5,000,000 and might go as high as \$8,000,000. He declined to permit the use of his name, however, as the father of the random opinion.

It will probably be many weeks before the managers can secure figures for a detailed report. Many things must be taken into consideration. The loss occasioned by suspended traffic will be the largest item, but the destruction of property will be by no means a small one.

The Pan Handle Suffered.

Nearly 600 Pan Handle cars were destroyed in one place and of this number ninety-eight are now known to have contained merchandise. It will be necessary to learn from the shippers' invoices just what these ninety-eight cars contained before any computation of loss can be made, and that will take much time. Within the city limits tower houses have been burned and tracks torn up. Damage has been done in many railroad shops and enormous sums expended in defending the roads against rioters.

General Manager St. John, of the Rock Island road, said yesterday that the total losses to his company over their entire line would probably be not far from \$1,000,000. Counsel for many of the railroads are already at work drawing up claims for financial redress from the county of Cook and the city of Chicago, but figures are hard to get. Concerted action on this line will be taken by the general managers at an early date.

Commission Men Want Damage.

As an outcome of the strike and its disastrous effect upon the interest of commerce of South Water street, the South Water Street Commercial Club has called a meeting to formulate a plan of action in regard to claims against the railroad companies. A committee has been appointed to have present at the meeting all actual dealers and receivers, shippers, brokers, cold storage and railroad men interested in the trade and the claims. It is estimated on the street that the claims will aggregate \$500,000 and that the losses of the commission men direct and indirect would not be a cent less than \$1,500,000.

The effect on the California fruit trade has been most disastrous. The first car of California fruit to move eastward in twelve days started yesterday. In the four days preceding the Fourth of July there were ninety cars of bananas en route to Chicago, a large portion of which never reached here.

Another great cause of loss was that outside shippers got the idea that there was going to be a famine here and they began to rush in perishable freight that never reached Chicago dealers and which is now scattered all over the country, a dead loss.

Loss of Freight.
One prominent dealer was asked tonight as to what legal standing the claims to be made in New York.

"I was in New York," he said, "during the troubles of 1857. We shipped west a carload of lemons which were destroyed at a dollar for the shipment, but we sued him and he paid our bill. Probably that will be the case with claims. I am satisfied that over \$1,000,000 had been lost, but I am not satisfied how the railroads are to be compelled to pay for consignments which rotted on the track. In the time of the strikes they had in force two contracts, one with the Pullman company and one with the merchandise. It was a question with them which contract they should keep. They decided in favor of the Pullman company, and now their attitude toward the losses of the merchants is to be determined."

Many Lives Lost.

While the list of casualties resulting in the losses of life and personal injury directly chargeable to the strike and consequent riots is not so extensive as a casual reader of the newspapers would suppose, the number of victims is large enough to make a very serious showing. In Chicago and vicinity, including Hammond, eight, and indirectly ten lives were lost, the victims being killed outright or afterward dying of their injuries, while the number of wounded, as far as reported, was forty-one. Two railroad accidents occurred, probably chargeable to the incompetency of green men employed to take the places of strikers, by which two lives were lost and four persons injured.

The shedding of blood began July 23, when Deputy Marshal Logan was slightly stabbed while fighting a mob at Blue Island. July 3th, when the riots at the stock yards began, Edward O'Neill and Antonio Hopp were wounded by policemen.

E. Anslan and Frank Uffers were wounded July 6th by a marshal at Kensington; and Peter Schwartz, a flagman at the Pan Handle, and Wisconsin Central junction, was nearly beaten to death by rioters.

at once taken to their homes and no report was made of their injuries. As far as is ascertained, the dead were: John Burke, Charles Ober and Thomas Jackson. The injured among the rioters numbered fifteen and among the militia four.

Innocent Persons Killed.

The same day during a riot at the Pan Handle crossing, at Twenty-second street, Joseph Wangowski was killed by a deputy marshal, and Martha Back, a spectator of the disturbance at Ashland avenue and Sixteenth street, was killed by a stray shot from a policeman's revolver.

At Hammond, July 3th, soldiers of the United States army fired their first offensive shots east of the Mississippi river for many years, killing Charles Pfeiffer and wounding W. H. Campbell and Victor Deutzner.

Patrick O'Connor was shot and killed by an Illinois militia private at the corner of Newberry avenue and Third street, July 11th. During the conflict between two companies of deputy marshals, brought on by fright, at Kensington, July 12th, Peter Flische, a deputy marshal, and Andrew Grekory, a bystander, were wounded.

July 14th, W. Suchan, a striking teamster, was shot by Rudolph Scoll, a driver whom he was trying to pull from the seat of his wagon at the corner of Meagher and Jefferson streets.

A collision of last Thursday on the Wisconsin Central tracks, thought to be chargeable to a new engineer unacquainted with the road, caused the death of J. B. Bristol and W. A. Pross, and the serious injury of Andrew Elias and Augustine Wright, all deputy marshals.

A green switchman on the same road was responsible for a wreck Friday in which Thomas Murphy, Frank Smith and James Foley were badly hurt.

At least nine and probably ten lives have been lost throughout the west, outside of Chicago. Four of these, three soldiers and an engineer, by the intentional wrecking of a train at Sacramento, Cal. Two rioters were killed by the troops.

Two men were killed at Spring Valley, Ill., by the fire of soldiers, and it is thought there was a third victim burned secretly. A non-union switchman killed a union man at Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday.

HAS COST ILLINOIS HEAVILY.

The War Has Been So Extensive That the Encampment Is Abandoned.

Springfield, Ill., July 15.—Governor Altgeld says there will be no encampment of the Illinois national guard this year. "I don't see how we can have an encampment," said the governor yesterday. "The strikes have cost us enormously and we have nothing in the treasury to pay for an encampment. I am sorry, but it cannot be helped. The strike is costing us about \$10,000 a day for pay for the soldiers alone and when subsistence and transportation are added it foots up a big sum per day."

A Rock Thrower.

Fresno, Cal., July 15.—A passenger train from Los Angeles reached Fresno at 11 o'clock last night. While near Delano, Kern county, just after dark, a rock was thrown into the car. The train was stopped and the miscreant was captured and sent to Bakersfield under a guard of soldiers. The train was fired upon two hours later, but the person who did the shooting was not captured. No one was hurt in either case.

COUNT, FORGER AND CONVICT.

A Member of the Georgia Legislature Arrested in a Woman's Garb.

Madison, Fla., July 15.—Mr. A. M. Michelson, who represented Madison county in the last legislature, has been arrested on a charge of forgery. Michelson has been absent for some time and it is alleged that he committed the forgery at Marietta, Ga. When at Marietta he it appears that he telegraphed to a stableman at Quitman, Ga., ordering a pair of horses and a buggy to take a gentleman over to Madison and signed the name of R. C. McIntosh without that gentleman's knowledge. He went to Quitman and asked for the team, saying, it is reported, when asked about the charges for the same: "Didn't you get a telegram from McIntosh? Well, am the gentleman spoken of and he is responsible for the charges." At this came the warrant for forgery Thursday.

Michelson succeeded in evading arrest until yesterday. When arrested he asked to be taken to the hotel until he could secure bondsmen. The officer granted his request and he attempted to escape. The sheriff, however, had received information as to Michelson's disguise and arrested him early this morning as he was leaving the town.

Michelson came to Madison several years ago from South Carolina, claiming to be a count and that his father was once mayor of St. Petersburg, Russia. He dressed handsomely, had a good address and was most entertaining, and being introduced by one of Madison's prominent young gentlemen who saw him in South Carolina, he was well received by the first families here and was considerably popular. In a few months a rumor came that Mr. Michelson had a wife in South Carolina, and that he had been a convict in the penitentiary of that state. But notwithstanding this the people of the town elected him to represent them in the legislature.

CHOLERA RAGES IN RUSSIA.

Boiled Water Is Being Distributed Free Among the Poor.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The cholera continues to spread with alarming rapidity throughout the city. Yesterday 218 fresh cases and sixty-nine deaths were reported. From July 8th to today at noon, 875 cases and 294 deaths have been reported. The exceptional measures usual in the period of such an epidemic are being enforced rigidly. The prefect has ordered that all wineries be closed on Sundays and holidays. The city is placarded with instructions as to the best means of preventing and treating cholera. All factories, theatres and railways are under orders to take special precautions against the spread of the disease. Restaurant keepers have been directed by the municipal authorities to distribute boiled water among the poor without charge. Several buildings in the city and suburbs are to be used as cholera hospitals.

YIELDING NOTHING.

Conferees on the Tariff Bill Are a Stubborn Set.

NEITHER SIDE MAKES CONCESSIONS

The Outlook for the Exposition Appropriation Is More Favorable.

SPLENDID WORK HAS BEEN DONE

There Is a Good Prospect for a Favorable Report from the Committee on Working for Nicaragua This Term.

Washington, July 15.—(Special.)—The clique of democratic senators who held up the Wilson bill when it reached the senate and finally succeeded in disembodying it of its free trade tendencies are trying the same game in the conference.

Messrs. Smith, Caffery, Blanchard, Hill, Bryce and Gorman are gradually, one by one, coming out again for "conservation and expediency," seeing that the house does not intend to yield its bill without a struggle.

The house believes that the senators have all along been putting up a bluff and Wilson intends to call every pass they make. When the bill was in the senate the majority was forced through fear of defeat to yield. But conditions have changed. The house will instruct, if necessary, its conferees standing to the original bill, or as near to it as possible.

The conferees will in all probability bring in a report of disagreement and the house will be asked for instructions. The house will then instruct and Brice, Smith & Co. will have their hands called, and it will be seen whether their game has been one of bluff.

President Cleveland stands back of the houses. He is opposed to the compromise measure.

If he is active in support of the house measure the senate will be forced to surrender.

But what is to be feared is a protracted disagreement and the waste of time pursuant upon it. Speaker Crisp will not return until Tuesday and it is not likely that any report will be made until he has the reins of the house in his hands again.

Conferees Are Wrangling.

The conference on the tariff has done little more than wrangle so far. The republicans are greatly wrought up over the fact that they have not been admitted to the conference chamber. In fact, they have introduced a resolution in the senate to abolish the conference or else force the democrats to permit the republicans into all the consultations over the bill.

Besides the fighting without there are fears within. Since Senator Voorhees called the conference together last Monday the conferees have done nothing but wrangle, and indeed very little work has been effected. The senate conferees seem to be sure of their ground and refused to give up any of the amendments which they fought three long months to obtain. The committee from the house is equally stubborn and will not yield until the Wilson bill has at least been given a trial vote in the senate. They have lottored along, discussed revenue in a general sort of way, taken a whack at whiskey and are on the point of stepping into the sugar quagmire.

The house wishes to do away with the sugar duty and keep the senate amendment on whiskey, which places the tax at 11.0. The senate conferees are willing to reduce the tax on whiskey back to 90 cents, but do not want to see the sugar schedule touched. The sentiment of the house favors striking off the 1 of 1 per cent discrimination in favor of the trust and the senate is willing to yield in this particular if the general tax is fixed at 45 instead of 40. As far as can be ascertained, the conference has done practically nothing.

Senator Voorhees does not want to admit the republicans until the discussion among the democrats has been eliminated from the conference. It may take another week before the committee finally gets down to cases.

Half the Bounty.

There is a decided sentiment in the conference in favor of doing away with the differentials in the sugar schedule and paying half of the bounty for this year as a matter of equity. The senate will undoubtedly yield a portion of their amendments in regard to the woolen manufacturing schedule. In regard to coal and iron it is a matter of great doubt whether both or either of these articles will go on the free list. The senate wants both to be on the dutiable list and Chairman Wilson is making a special fight against these amendments. He has the reputation for consistency to maintain on coal especially, and he will not allow it to go on the dutiable list until it has been demonstrated to the public that a bill with it on the free list will be defeated in the senate. It is expected that Monday or Tuesday the house committee will make some sort of a report to respond to the general demand that it be given some inkling as to what is going on in the conference.

Wants a Third Term.

A well-known democratic politician from one of the middle states who has the run of the white house, so to speak, is authority for the statement that Mr. Cleveland will be a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Cleveland, he says, takes the ground that it will not be a third term in the strict sense of the word, as there was one intervening term. This gentleman says further that Mr. Cleveland is firm in the belief that he can be re-nominated and re-elected.

Exposition Bill's Prospects.

Action is expected tomorrow in the senate committee on the appropriation bill for the Cotton States and International exposition. Tonight the outlook for the bill is favorable. There has been some doubt about the bill getting a favorable report, but certain senators who were indifferent on the subject have been won over. Captain Howell stated tonight that he thought the bill would get a favorable report. He has been nursing the bill ever since he came up here. Senators Walsh and Gordon have exerted themselves also in Atlanta's behalf. Some splendid work has been done here on this measure. Atlanta has not had the means to maintain a great lobby here as Chicago did, nor has the necessity ex-

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ATLANTA, GA., July 16, 1894.

A Currency Contractionist.

"I will favor a restoration of the coinage only when silver becomes equal to gold."

This declaration made by Colonel Milton A. Candier in his Jonesboro speech should be kept before the people. It is the most extreme utterance yet made by any champion of monometallism and currency contraction.

The average gold advocate is very soft-spoken. He knows that his cause has succeeded by stealthy and secret methods, and he does not think it good policy to come out and say that he proposes to keep up the fight against silver. On the contrary, he talks about fixing a new ratio and persuading Europe to agree to the free coinage of silver.

This is too tame for Colonel Candier. He is for gold—nothing but gold—gold now and forever, and in order to make his views as emphatic as possible he says that he will never favor the restoration of silver coinage until that metal becomes equal to gold. And this pledge, mind you, comes from a man who has in the past done everything in his power to lower the price of silver and make the gold dollar appreciate. He has aided in forcing silver down, and, although he knows that its demonetization has caused it to fall from a value of 2 percent above gold down to its present figure, he says that he will vote to resume its coinage only when it rises to the value of gold.

If silver was worth more than gold under our bimetallic system, is it not natural to suppose that the re-establishment of that system will again make silver equal to gold? This is a business view of it. Turn it over in your mind, Colonel Candier and think about it.

But the colonel is not likely to change, after he has practically declared that he is eternally against silver. He has a consistent record on this line. When he was in congress he acted with the republicans and goldbugs who favored the immediate resumption of gold payments and the consequent contraction of the currency. He hit silver a blow whenever he could, and now that it is down he is still pounding it. Against the protest of the entire city of Atlanta and against the wishes of his district, he voted against the proposed repeal of the resumption act.

Let us see what the democrats of his district thought of his policy then. He went before his constituents in 1878 on his record favoring the forced resumption of gold payments, the contraction of the currency, the issue of hundreds of millions of dollars in bonds and the demonetization of silver, and the democrats rose up as one man and repudiated him. They defeated his renomination, and they gave their reasons in their Barnesville platform which declared for the free coinage of silver, denounced the contraction of the currency by the forced resumption of specie payments, and advocated the expansion of the currency, the remonetization of silver and demanded no further increase of the bonded debt. These matters were clearly and pointedly set forth, and it was also stated that the contraction of the currency had brought ruin upon the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country.

Now, all the things here condemned had been advocated and voted for by Colonel Candier. The platform was unanimously adopted, with the exception of the negative votes of two candier delegates from DeKalb. Fulton was so overwhelmingly opposed to Candier's policy that she did not give him a single vote. Her delegates in the convention that adopted this anti-Candier, anti-goldbug platform were Dr. R. D. Spalding, James Banks, Hoke Smith, Frank P. Rice and Henry Haney.

The night after the convention one of the most brilliant democratic rallies ever held in Atlanta took place in front of the Kimball house, and speeches endorsing the platform were made by Governor Colquitt, Senator Ben Hill, Colonel N. J. Hammond, the nominee, and others. The whole county and the district were solidly arrayed against their late congressman and his gold standard contraction policy.

It was said of the French Bourbons that they forgot nothing and learned nothing. Half of this saying is applicable to Colonel Candier, but it cannot be said that he has forgotten nothing. He has evidently forgotten how his constituents stood sixteen years ago.

To refresh his memory we have reproduced some of the most significant features of the campaign of 1878. Does he think that our people have changed? Are we any more reconciled to the shrinkage of values, the stagnation of business and the other evils of currency contraction than we were when we rejected you and your policy sixteen years ago?

How Colonel Candier can imagine that the people are now ready to uphold the system which has well-nigh ruined them is a mystery. He will find out when the primaries are held from that the people are as uncompromisingly for the use of both silver and gold as he appears to be uncompromisingly against it.

Silver and Gold Money.

Now, that the single gold standard has been tried and found wanting, the leading financial periodicals of the country are publishing some very strong pleas for bimetalism.

Edward B. Howell, in the July number of Rhodes's Journal of Banking, has a capital article on "The Misadventure of the Gold Standard." Mr. Howell illustrates the usefulness of a double money standard in the following striking paragraph:

Secretary Carlisle is said to have asserted at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce last fall that he had been unable to understand what was meant by a double standard of value, and had never seen any one who could tell him. The phrase is not a felicitous one, yet it does not stand for an impossible thing. There is the same advantage in the double standard of value that there is in two legs to a man. The man with two legs has a three-fold advantage over the man with only one, for (1) he can stand on the right or the left to the exclusion of the right, or (2) he can stand on both legs simultaneously. A nation with a double standard can rely on gold when that is wanted, and on silver when that is more abundant, as it has been in recent years, and under favorable circumstances it can use both. The policy of every government should be at all times to freely coin and use the cheaper metal. The other will then never get very far away.

He goes on to say that if during the period of 1878-1892 the United States had dispensed with the use of uncoined paper, including national bank notes, and had coined and put into circulation every ounce of silver and gold produced in this country during those nineteen years, our per capita circulation would not have been more than \$2 greater than it was in 1892. He concludes as follows:

Silver production has not increased during the same period as rapidly as the production of gold. The result has been, as rapidly as the increase of foreign commerce. The fifty-cent silver dollar is not due to an over-production of silver, for if crop production and the growth of commerce were the same, there would be no over-production of silver. But it is due to the demonetization of silver and the under-production of gold.

In all the important mining camps of the west, the most profitable and easily worked portion of the larger mines, known as the oxidized zone or "gossan," has as a rule been worked out. It is not improbable that a tenth of silver production is lost far away, and that twenty-five years hence the world will be as clamorous for more silver as it is now for more gold.

Another article on "Bimetalism" in the same magazine points out the injury resulting from the reduction of our circulating medium one-half by demonetizing one of the precious metals. He gives the case of a man whose house was worth \$2,000 under the bimetallic system. The man borrows \$1,000 on his property. Then the currency is contracted one-half by demonetization, and the man finds that it takes his house to satisfy his debt, whereas when he borrowed the money the house would have sold for enough to pay the debt and still leave him \$1,000. The author holds that if this country would act independently and remonetize silver it would draw to us the trade of 800,000,000 people in the silver-using countries of India, China and Spanish-America. He says that if our mints were opened to the unrestricted coinage of silver:

A vast stream of gold, as well as silver, could be made to flow into the United States, a stream well-swept by the price which cotton, wheat, and every kind of farm produce would command when exported from the United States to gold-using countries; a flow of specie which would be the life of the banks and the life of the country, which would not only benefit the majority of bankers—indeed keeping some of them from failure—but would supply life-blood to almost every industry in our land. Farmers and miners would then have money to deposit in banks, new railroads would be needed to do the business of a prosperous country, factories which are now being obliged to close their doors because of the want of ready money would be kept open by the needs of men well able to pay for clothing and the necessities and even luxuries of life for their families. Schools and libraries, and churches, throughout our land could be maintained; and, in short, civilization in its best form would be saved from being prostrated.

Under the bimetallic coinage system gold money and silver money are one money. If there was never too much specie in the United States for the business done within its borders, if there has never been too much specie in any country in any part of the world under the bimetallic coinage system, there cannot be enough specie to maintain prices of a vast amount of merchandise and to carry on the business of the United States, which yearly amounts to many billions of dollars, when one of the precious metals is stricken down.

It is shown in this article that gold monometallism is a new and a dangerous experiment and our object lesson under it grows sadder every day. Bimetalism has stood the test for thousands of years. One Roman emperor tried to make all taxes payable in gold, but no other emperor ever tried the experiment again. The framers of our constitution forbade any state to make anything but gold and silver legal tender money. The idea never occurred to them that our mints might some day be closed to one of these metals.

We are glad to see the benefits of bimetalism presented in our banking journals. It is an indication that the tide is turning against the gold standard.

An Ex-Governor of Georgia.

General Thomas H. Ruger's name is never found in any list of Georgia's ex-governors, but for a year or so during reconstruction times he was the military governor of our state.

The general's good work in subduing the rioters in California again brings him to the front, and many of our read-

ers will be glad to learn that he is still on deck and rendering useful service. In the sixties we were not in love with him down here in Georgia, but it was admitted by all that he tried to obey his instructions without needlessly oppressing our citizens.

Ruger was appointed military governor while Charles J. Jenkins occupied the gubernatorial chair. He proceeded to the governor's office in Milledgeville and requested the occupant to vacate it and turn over the state papers, etc., to him. Governor Jenkins asked him if he proposed to use force, and was informed that the soldiers' instructions were to that effect. The duly elected executive then gave up the office to his military successor, but he carried the great seal of the state with him to Canada, and took good care of it until he was able to return it to our first democratic governor after our people had been emancipated from bayonet rule.

It was under Ruger's administration that our whipping post was abolished. He was a humane man, as well as a brave soldier, and he was afraid that the lash might be improperly used by the local authorities in a season of partisan bitterness and race troubles.

The military governor did not fancy his job, and he was glad enough to be relieved after the state had been reconstructed. Since that time he has been the commanding officer at West Point, N. Y., and in that position as well as in the recent troubles in California he has shown himself a high-minded soldier, and the devoted supporter of discipline, peace and order. Thousands of Georgians will congratulate their old military governor upon the record he has made for himself.

Macaulay's Famous Prediction.

About thirty years ago Lord Macaulay, in a letter to the Hon. Henry S. Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, predicted the final collapse of our republic. The following passage is often quoted:

The day will come when in the state of New York a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. It is possible to doubt what sort of a legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience and respect for rights; on the other is a demagogue, ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity desert all their property and thus make the next year not one of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce more spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth. The difference: that the Huns and Vandals who ravished the Roman empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

Elsewhere in this remarkable letter the great historian said that we would have no serious trouble so long as our public lands absorbed that portion of our population who were likely to be the most turbulent. But he thought the time would come when New England would be as thickly peopled as old England. Wages would decline, and distress would make our laborers discontented and mutinous, listening to the agitators who proclaim that it is a monstrous iniquity for one man to have a million while another cannot get a full meal. Through universal suffrage the majority in such times would have the rich who are in the minority at their mercy, because in America the government is the majority.

Macaulay made his gloomy prediction because he had no confidence in universal suffrage. He believed that it would lead to barbarism, and he could not see how our country could escape the dangers of mob rule. It was his idea that every country had its higher classes and that these classes were entitled to rule.

Since this letter was written we have passed through the anti-slavery agitation, the great civil war, the chaotic era of reconstruction and hundreds of strikes of more or less magnitude. Our government has been tested in almost every conceivable way, and it has always stood the strain. From the standpoint of a pessimist Macaulay's views will always command attention, but the enlightened patriot who understands our institutions, the character of our people and the conditions under which we live will not yield to the conviction that the day will ever come when a majority of the freest and most intelligent people on the globe will exchange even an unsatisfactory government for the terrors of anarchy. The majority will rely upon the ballot to give them the reforms which they demand, and once in power the majority of the dominant party will work for peace and order and prosperity. Self-interest alone would dictate this course, and self-interest is as potential in politics as it is in business.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
 The sultan of Turkey is the most extravagant housekeeper in the world. According to a recent estimate his domestic budget runs thus: Repairs, new furniture, mats, beds, etc., \$2,000,000; toilet requisites, including rouge and enamel for the ladies of the harem, and jewelry, \$10,000,000; extra extravaganzas, \$12,000,000; clothes and furniture for the sultan personally, \$3,000,000; doughters and wives, \$4,000,000; gold and silver plate, \$2,500,000; maintenance of carriages and horses, \$500,000; a total of \$44,000,000.

Chauncey Depew says: "I remember in the railway riots of 1877 an armed mob stamped a company of forty United States soldiers with their bayoneted rifles, and shot was fired. The government, the power for treason, the power to call out millions of soldiers and the inflexible justice of the federal courts were behind that little company."

Mr. Rider Haggard suggests regulating railroads by making a man study, pass examinations and be admitted to the railroad, on the same system as the medical, legal and clerical professions are run. One of our contemporaries suggests that this

might be a good plan, and would doubtless raise the standard of journalism, but, while a few journalists were being made, a lot of good newspaper men would be starving to death.

A deficit in the state treasury of Kentucky of \$600,000 is a serious matter. It is hard to understand how the state has got so far behind.

Instead of paying taxes as ordinary mortals, the citizens of Kilmarnock-on-the-Main, Germany, received each 300 marks from the income of several factories owned by the town. The division was made after the expenses of administration had been paid by money from the same source.

George R. Graham, who died in New York the other day at the age of eighty-one, was the first man who ever employed Edgar A. Poe as the editor of a magazine. Graham made a fortune, lost it, and in late years has lived on the voluntary contributions of literary men.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Says The Carroll Free Press: "Mr. W. P. Cole, who was defeated in the late primary for senator, ran a splendid race, as he was defeated, and he is now in the race for the nomination and will work for them as cheerfully as he did for himself in the late primary."

The Early County News says of Colonel Wilson: "On Thursday of last week Colonel Clarence Wilson of Port Gaines, was nominated by the Democrats of Clay county, in mass meeting, for the lower house of the legislature. He will be elected and it is generally understood that he will support Hon. A. B. Bacon for the United States senate."

By agreement of the candidates, there will be a primary election in Hart county to elect delegates to the congressional convention on the 26th of July.

The Savannah Press says of Ben Russell: "Ben Russell rests his application for a second term in congress on the fact that he has done his duty as a democrat while in office. No better reason could be advanced."

Speaking of Hon. Seab Wright, The Rome Argus says: "It is the general opinion here that the populists will endorse him and allow him to run as an independent candidate for congress."

This is the way The Albany Herald views it: "Politics in the day time. The same thing every night: Things getting warm in the second—Russell stout clear out of sight."

The Cleveland Progress makes this prediction: "Carter Tate will sweep the mountain counties clear, no matter who the populists put against him."

Says The Savannah Press: "His friends say that Hon. Hal Lewis, of Greene, would make a formidable figure for presidency of the senate."

Mr. W. R. Callaway announces in The Waynesboro True Citizen that he will not be a candidate for the legislature.

Mr. J. W. Sandford is in the race for the legislature from Burke county.

Wilkes will clear the field on the 26th instant, as far as contests within the democratic party is concerned—he will vote for congressmen and all the county officers.

FUN WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The poet of The Stewart County Hopper sings:

"If old corn's out-hauln't got a millin' To lay by on agin,
 Just hit the red mill watermillin,
 And go to see your kin."

Here's a good one from The Augusta Evening News:

"They say Debs is an omnivorous reader of poetry. The whole country is a-verse to him, anyway."

The Cleveland Progress poet rhymes as follows:

"And now the gentle maiden feeds To mountain wood and shore,
 She captures lovers by the pair And chiggers by the score."

The sage of The Fayetteville News remarks:

"It's worthy of note in these times of abusing the men, that there are more men able to earn potatoes and beefsteak than there are women who know how to cook them."

Says the editor of The Stewart County Hopper:

"We are in receipt of letters from all sections of the county, soliciting us not to run for legislature. Besides we have received numerous communications from 'Many Citizens,' 'Many Friends,' etc., on the same line, so what we can gather, we could sweep the county to stay at home."

The famous bard of Ellijay thus rhymes the glories of blackberry pie:

"Hot sun shining up in the sky,
 Cook in the kitchen making blackberry
 Black and juicy and luscious, oh my!
 What more delicious than blackberry pie?"

"After a course of onions and beans,
 Then comes the dessert; you know, what
 Rich, cold cream with sugar close by,
 And a great big plate full of blackberry pie."

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Lincoln News: The farmers down here won't have any rest this year for we are having so much rain the grass is growing mountain high.

Stewart County Hopper: You'll never relieve your lean corncribs and sufferin' smokehouses by aint down upon every thing you see around you, nor by talkin' about congress, nor by braggin' on the hard times. Plant peas.

Terfair Enterprise: A short trip to the county this week disclosed the fact that the cotton crop of Terfair was a failure. On five acres he will make 150 bushels of corn this season, while as yet there is no telling what his fine cotton will do.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Hartwell Sun: Congressional records were never so much sought after in this section before, and their revelations are mighty inconvenient to some folks.

Hartwell Sun: Dick Pickett says a sure cure for ties on the eye is to rub the tail of a live cat.

Valdosta Telescope: There is a cover of truth about the tank on the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad that can make more noise in one breath than could be made by every boy in Valdosta during an exciting baseball game.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Little Loves.
 Little loves there are to me,
 Such as word-words seldom see;
 Little loves that sweetly sing
 Round my neck, so tenderly!
 Little loves there are to me.

Little loves there are to me,
 In the May the rose will be,
 And the winds in springtime hours,
 They will tousle all the flowers!
 Yet, from waves of Memory
 Little loves there are to me!

Little loves there are to me:
 Where a child walks perfectly,
 Where my footsteps still would go—
 For I love them—love them so!
 On the land, or on the sea,
 Little loves are dear to me!

How Would It Be?

How would it be, dear heart,
 If you and I were called this night to part?
 How would it be, if when your song rose
 There should be roses at your head and feet?

How, if tonight we should be called apart—
 How would it be, dear heart,
 How would it be, dear heart,
 If all my love of nature should prove Art,
 And when, at last, I laid my laurel wreath
 On your cold brow, the thorns should lurk beneath?

How, if tonight, all I have sung or said
 Should be entwined to wreath you—and
 Love dead?

Me an' Mary.

There's a lot of joy in livin', an' a lot of
 fun in life.
 When a feller has a sweetheart an' is
 thikin' of a wife,
 An' that kinder now reminds me that I
 lived on honey-comb.

When Mary did the milkin' an' I drove the
 cattle home,
 I was kinder shy an' bashful, an' what
 folks would say was "green."

An' the writin' in the Bible put down Mary
 "seventeen."
 I'd been thikin' of the city-ben' much
 inclined to roam,
 But I wondered, if I left her, who would
 drive the cattle home?

But there warn't so much in farmin', or in
 drivin' cows to milk;
 It kept me down to cotton jeans an' Mary
 fur from silk.

An' so, though I was to go—for leavin'
 of the loom,
 As I said before, I wondered who would
 drive the cattle home?

You see, they kinder knowed me—been
 a-drivin' of 'em so!
 An' Mary had to milk 'em at a certain
 time—you know!

Would they come up in the twilight, would
 they know the time o' stars?
 An' who, like me, could coax 'em, an' let
 down for 'em the bars?

I remember, it was springtime—bout the
 settin' of the sun;
 An' I'd drove the cows to Mary, an' the
 milkin' had begun.

An' I said: "I'm sorry, Mary, that the
 two of us must part,"
 An' I kept a-whistlin', careless, like 'twould
 break nobody's heart.

But she looked across the meadows, with
 her blue an' beamin' eyes,
 Which was like a dream of heav'n, an'
 jest took in all the skies!

An' then—an' then—I can't tell how—I
 couldn't think or see—
 "Do you like the city livin', or the cattle,
 more than me?"

Warn't no milk in that ear farmhouse that
 evenin'—not a drop!
 The cows got in the curmish an' jest eat
 up half the crop;

But the dish that I was feedin' from was
 sweet with honey-comb
 From the red, sweet lips of Mary as I
 kissed her goin' home!

I lost sight of the city life, whatever it
 might be:
 One acre in the country was enough, an'
 more, for me!

An' I've made my mind up certain, an' I
 ain't inclined to roam
 While Mary does the milkin' an' I drive the
 cattle home!

Love in Age.
 The old man saw the sweet
 And rosy-cheeked rare maiden, and he said:
 "Lot all I loved is laid beneath my feet,
 But love lives in the violets of her dead!"

And so, the old man made
 His wrinkled palms grow warm; and when
 the day
 Through morning-glories met the twilight
 shade
 He gave his hand and withered heart away.

But all the sacred fire
 Of youth was gone! The words that once
 he said
 Upon his vacant lips did seem to tire,
 And all the birds had lost their minstrelsy!

O Youth, O Love, O Life!
 Roll back the somber curtains of our fate!
 Give us once more the madness and the strife
 Of him who kissed his sweetheart at the
 gate!

FRANK L. STANTON.

PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

Waynesboro Citizen: Senator Walsh's defense of the income tax law before Tammany was greatly applauded by the masses.

Hartwell Sun: Senator Patrick Walsh's speech before Tammany hall on the Fourth was a splendid enunciation of the eternal principles of democracy.

Savannah Press: The name of Hon. Price Gilbert, of Milledgeville, has been mentioned as temporary chairman of the democratic state convention. He is a bright, able, energetic man.

Savannah Press: Dr. Frank M. Ridley, of Troup, is one of the leaders of his party and his people. He is a manly, able and sincere man and stands high in that community.

Lawrenceville News: There is not a better democrat nor an abler man in Georgia than Steve Clay. He is well posted on the issues of the day.

Hartwell Sun: Judge Richard H. Clark is the most popular judge who ever presided in any of the courts of Atlanta. His universal popularity is a result of his just and impartial decrees and the polite and respectful manner in which he treats all who have occasion to visit the courtroom in which he presides.

Early County News: The friends of Hon. S. P. Gilbert, of Columbus, propose to present his name to the state democratic convention for the position of temporary chairman of that body. Captain Gilbert is a man of this compliment and is an active, true and zealous democrat, who has been tried and found not wanting and should be honored.

Score One for Georgia.
 From The Lawrenceville, Ga. News.
 Milton county has broke the record of the southern states. Mr. F. M. Ramsey, postmaster at Alpharetta, has resigned.

HERE IS HISTORY.

The Cause of the Defeat of Colonel M. A. Candier. Renomination.
 Editor Constitution—That was a memorable convention that was held in Barnesville—fifth county being then a part of the fifth congressional district—in 1878.

But a great many people have gone and come within the period that has intervened, and much of the history of that day and that convention has been forgotten. As a historical contribution, and to show the popular sentiment of the people, upon the one stage of the national finances, at least, has not changed, let some of the facts and incidents of that era be briefly recalled.

The country had suffered the frightful panic and commercial cyclone that followed the demonetization of silver in 1873. It was endeavoring to reach solid footing again in the matters of money and trade. But congress was divided, the house democratic, the senate republican, Hayes was president, and John Sherman autocrat of the treasury department and its operations.

The track and thumb screw of the resumption act, with all its collateral villainies, were being worked upon the flesh and nerves of the impoverished, emaciated people. And the people were greatly moved to fight for release and relief. And in 1877 they arose in nearly every part of the country, especially in the south and west, to throw off the inventions of the money power and restore the liberties and equities of "a people's government and the people's money."

In the fifth district of Georgia we had Hon. Milton A. Candier as our representative in congress. He had represented us in January, 1875, when the resumption act was passed. The first vote that he cast was against the goldbug, goldbond conspirators; but after that vote he changed sides and, persistently upheld the entire scheme of the goldbugs and John Sherman, "The Atilla of the Yellow Devils." This was the act intended to put not only the paper currency into the hands of the bankers, but the coin also. As the money passed through the banks after the legal tender greenbacks and replace greenbacks to silver, thereby substituting their notes for legal tenders and depleting the treasury of its coin at the same time. So oppressive and outrageous was this surrender of the goldbug to the complete control of the goldbugs that the popular indignation forced the enactment in the winter of 1877 of the bill to put an end to the retirement of the greenbacks.

The people of the fifth district of Georgia revolted against Mr. Candier's position and part in this unparalleled surrender of the monetary independence, he being the only Georgian in either branch of congress who voted against the Fort bill, and he was denounced from end to end of the people's indignation.

When the writer interviewed

HISTORY.

Defeat of Colonel Livingston or Renomination.
—That was a memorable event in the history of the city, and the history of that day has been forgotten. It was a day when the people have gone and lived, and the history of that day has been forgotten. It was a day when the people have gone and lived, and the history of that day has been forgotten.

THE DEBATE TONIGHT

Colonels Livingston and Candler Will Meet at the Opera House.

A MONSTER CROWD EXPECTED

Judge W. L. Calhoun Will Preside—Colonel Candler Will Open and Close. It Will Be Interesting.

The last and most spirited of the series of debates between Colonels Livingston and Candler will occur tonight. The stage at DeLoe's Marietta street opera house, upon which so many brilliant historical lights have appeared and held large audiences spell bound, will be the scene of this fourth meeting between the two candidates.

And tonight's meeting will be quite as full of interest as any scene ever enacted in the theater in which it is to occur.

The speaking will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, but it is probable that long before that hour the theater will be packed with people anxious to hear the speeches. Interest in the debate is intense, and everybody in the city and many people in the country want to hear it.

Judge W. L. Calhoun, Fulton's popular ordinary, will preside over the meeting, and will call it to order promptly at the hour named. Judge Calhoun was selected for chairman by Mr. B. C. Conyers, acting for Colonel Livingston, and Judge Anderson, acting for Colonel Candler, as was stated in yesterday's paper.

The line of tonight's debate will be the same as has been followed in the joint discussions in other towns of the district. It will be devoted to a discussion of Colonel Livingston's record, and the fifth's congressman will be ready to defend it with his customary energy and vigor.

Colonel Candler will open, speaking for one hour and a quarter. Colonel Livingston will follow in a speech of an hour and a quarter. Colonel Candler will close the debate in a speech of fifteen minutes, or if he chooses he can make his opening speech shorter than an hour and a quarter and consume the time in closing. Chairman Calhoun will keep the time.

Colonel Livingston spent yesterday at his home in Newton county, and at church. It was the first time in quite a long while that he has had an opportunity to spend a quiet Sunday at home, but he took advantage of it immediately after the close of the meeting in the fifth ward Saturday night, he hurried to the depot to catch the Georgia train for home.

He is expected to reach the city this morning, and will spend the day with his friends.

Both Colonel Candler and Colonel Livingston have looked forward to the discussion tonight as the greatest of all the debates of the campaign. They are both in trim for it, and the public may expect one of the most spirited discussions of modern politics. It will have a touch of the old days, when Georgia's giants met on the stump.

Colonel Livingston's fame as a stump speaker is widespread. It has become so great that he is besieged with invitations to go to other states to champion democracy's cause. He has been urged to spend some time in Indiana making speeches, but he has been forced to decline. He will be at his best tonight, and a master effort may be expected of him.

STONE MOUNTAIN VOTERS.
Livingston Men Show Up a List of 100 Against Candler's 20.

Stone Mountain, Ga., July 14.—Editor Constitution: The Atlanta Journal of today makes a statement concerning Colonel Candler at Stone Mountain. The statement is false and misleading and casts a reflection on the majority vote of 1892. It is a statement that is false and misleading and casts a reflection on the majority vote of 1892.

The list is an even hundred, and is not at all for there are others in the precinct that have not been interviewed. The list is an even hundred, and is not at all for there are others in the precinct that have not been interviewed.

The people repudiate such unfair and false methods of election. The list is an even hundred, and is not at all for there are others in the precinct that have not been interviewed.

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FROM HIS COMRADES

A Campaign Story Denied by Colonel Livingston's Commander.

COLONEL L. P. THOMAS TALKS ABOUT IT

He and Mr. T. M. Armistead Testify That Livingston Was a True and Brave Soldier During the War.

Among the many campaign stories set afloat against Colonel Livingston was one to the effect that while commissary officer of the Forty-second Georgia regiment he had speculated in the goods of the commissary, in consequence of which his comrades had passed resolutions, condemning him to an ignominious ride on a rail, which experience he had but narrowly avoided.

This story was related at the Clay rally Saturday night by Mr. John Smith and created considerable talk.

Now the Forty-second Georgia, an Atlanta regiment, and its former colonel, Hon. L. P. Thomas, is a well-known and highly respected citizen of this city, and many other of its officers and members also live here. An inquiry of Colonel Thomas and of other members of the regiment resulted in quickly exploding this story and sending it to keep company with the others originated by a desperate opposition.

When Colonel Thomas's attention was called to the statement of Mr. Smith he smiled and emphatically denied it. "It is true," he said, "that Mr. Livingston was a commissary officer in the Forty-second regiment and served in that capacity until the Kentucky campaign, when he was transferred to another regiment. He performed the arduous and important duties of his office faithfully and well, and never heard of any criticisms of his conduct as commissary, much less any such charges or such an incident as Mr. Smith related, and it would not have been possible for such an incident to occur without my knowledge. Mr. Livingston was always a good soldier and bore an excellent reputation for personal bravery."

Captain T. M. Armistead, who was an officer in the Forty-second Georgia, more than confirmed all that Colonel Thomas had said and bore strong testimony to Colonel Livingston's personal bravery, illustrating it with a striking incident.

Mr. Armistead said in an emphatic way: "This is the first time I ever heard of such a thing, and there is not a word of truth in the story. There was never any complaint against the way Livingston performed his duties as quartermaster, more the story to the contrary is false, and his adopting resolutions to ride him on a rail is simply preposterous. It could not have been thought of, and if it had occurred I would have been certain to hear of it. Livingston always had an excellent reputation for personal bravery, although he occupied what is usually called a 'bomb proof' position. There was never any question among his comrades as to his courage or valor. I now recall one incident in particular that illustrates his character in this respect. In one of the earliest engagements, when the fire of the enemy was particularly galling, and there was a line of sharpshooters thrown out to protect our men, Livingston borrowed a gun and ammunition from a comrade and voluntarily went out to the line of sharpshooters and stayed there in spite of the dangers of the position, about two hours, until he had exhausted his ammunition."

So it would seem that some one has been telling Mr. Smith a fanciful war story, as Mr. Smith, besides being an eloquent orator, is not a man who would knowingly report an untrue statement.

LIVING PICTURES.

The Pictures Will Be Presented at the Edgewood Tonight.

Tonight Atlanta will see the first of the living pictures, and from the general desire of the theatergoers to see them a crowd of house may be expected at the Edgewood Avenue theater.

Manager Mathews advises all persons who wish seats to secure them early this morning at Beermann's.

All of the arrangements for their production were completed Saturday night, and tonight's performance will be a complete as if the pictures had been running for a month.

At 8:30 o'clock "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be given. This grand opera, with Signor Pasquale, and Mr. Henry Leone, in the leading roles, will last until 9:30 o'clock. Then the living pictures will be given. They will last for half an hour, and then "Lovely Galatea," with Oscar Girard, will close the performance.

This makes a strong bill, and Thursday a change will be made and the "Chimes of Normandy" will be sung. The living pictures will be given for the remainder of the week, being given between the second and third acts.

Next Monday Marie Dressler comes and will remain to the close of the season. She will make her first appearance in "Olivette." Manager Mathews announces that the living pictures are subject to change at any performance without notice to the public.

THEY ARE COUSINS.

Parted When Girls They Meet as Old Women Behind Prison Bars.

"My old massa was the best man what ever lived," said Sarah Smith, a negro woman, who she met in the corridor of the city prison yesterday, lamenting her fate and casting imprecations upon the head of the police officer who had found her intoxicated on the streets. "I'd just work awful hard if I was back to where he could care for me," she added with a sigh.

"Your massa weren't none better than my massa," asserted Joanna Pemberton, another prisoner, who had raised the same voice on the street. "Ole Judge Pemberton was shure very kind to his niggers."

Hearing this the first speaker hastily jumped: "Did you say that the lib'rality of Aunt Disa? She was with Judge Pemberton. 'Aunt Disa was my mother,' replied the other.

When the women explained their identity it was found that they were cousins and had known each other in childhood. Aunt Disa was dead and there had been many ups and downs and vicissitudes in the lives of these two prisoners since they had been released from the fostering care of a master.

Judge Pemberton, whose plantation was near Macon, refuted with his negroes during the war, and he had been in the South in-law, Dr. Ellis, near Oglethorpe, in southwestern Georgia. Both gentlemen had frequently exchanged slaves, and those belonging to each were nearly all related.

It was upon the occasion of Judge Pemberton's visit that the two negroes met the last time until a mutual transgression of the law brought them together under the same roof, thirty years later, as debauched, middle-aged outcasts.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Mrs. W. M. Pendleton is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. P. Talmadge, at the Talmadge house, on Walton street. For the past four years Mrs. Pendleton has resided in New York, London, Paris, where Mr. Pendleton has important business connections.

—Messrs. J. H. Meigs, M. M. Anderson and A. W. Rodnett left Saturday night to spend a week or ten days at Cumberland.

—Miss May Belle Archer, of Marietta, gives a house party at White Path this week. The party consisting of eighteen young people, left Marietta yesterday morning on a special train over the Marietta and North Georgia railroad. Mrs. J. B. Glover chaperones the party.

The Narragansett Times announces that Judge Erskine, of Georgia, is the great-grandfather of Mr. William B. Wood, of Brezocole.

A SUNDAY BLAZE.

Marietta's Second Fire Leads to a Sensation.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK THREATENED

The Second Time Within a Week a Fire Starts in Mr. Alston's Store—He Was Arrested.

Marietta had a Sunday afternoon fire yesterday, which promises to furnish that little city a live sensation.

For the second time within a week, the entire business block of the north side of the public square was threatened with total destruction, and it was only by hard, untiring work that the block was saved.

The blaze yesterday afternoon started in the rear of Mr. Pink Alston's store, which is a general merchandise store. The blaze was discovered about 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and an alarm turned in. The department quickly responded, as did the entire population of Marietta.

The burning building, located in the center of the city, attracted the people from every quarter in great numbers. The fire department set to work upon it with a will. Owing to a defect in the hand engine, it was ten minutes after the flames reached the scene that water was turned upon the fire.

By this time the flames had eaten their way through the front door and windows and shot out into the street angrily. The blaze seemed to leap high up as it gained the freedom of the outer air, and the appearance of the fire was as if it were feeding upon kerosene oil.

The steamer and the hand engine played upon the blaze with fine effect, and after a hard fight of nearly an hour, the fire was extinguished. The stores adjacent to Mr. Alston's caught fire, but the blaze was quickly put out, and little damage was done then.

The damage done by the fire was considerable. Mr. Alston had a stock of goods, the value of which he estimated at \$3,500, before the fire of a week ago. At the first fire the stock was damaged to more than half its value, and yesterday's fire made it a total loss.

The store of Mr. Alston is a large one, and in the rear is a long extension used as a warehouse. Above the store in the front of the building are the law offices of Hon. A. S. Clay and Mr. Blair; in the rear are the law offices of Mr. John H. Boston, Jr., and Mr. E. W. Frey. The large and valuable law library and office furniture of Clay and Blair were badly damaged, but not entirely lost. Nothing at all was saved from the offices of Messrs. Boston and Frey.

The building belonged to Hon. A. S. Clay, and was insured in the sum of \$1,500. His loss will probably exceed the amount of insurance. Mr. Alston's stock of goods, which he estimated as being worth \$3,500, was covered by an insurance policy of \$2,400.

At 4 o'clock last Saturday morning, July 7th, the store of Mr. Alston was discovered to be burning. The fire started in the warehouse in the rear, and upon investigation it was discovered that the door in the rear had been forced open. The work was clearly that of an incendiary and excited a great deal of talk at the time. The fire was only put out after a hard fight and considerable loss to the tenants of the building.

It is said that the insurance company refused to pay Mr. Alston the amount of his policy until the nature of the fire could be investigated.

The breaking out of the fire yesterday afternoon intensified the excitement caused by the first fire. The fire of a week before had not ceased to be the talk of the town, and the fresh blaze yesterday afternoon furnished Marietta the biggest sensation it has had in some months.

It was the general belief that the fire was of incendiary origin, and suspicion was directed toward Mr. Alston. Nothing but circumstances could have possibly given rise to such a suspicion. Mr. Alston is a young business man, twenty-six years old, of the very finest business qualifications. He comes of a splendid family, and a family that was once quite wealthy. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Alston was happily married to a charming lady of Madison, Ga., and the marriage was a social event in that pretty little city.

It seemed incredible that he should be charged with such an offense, but two hours after the fire occurred he was placed under arrest by Sheriff McLain. He asserted his innocence with strong emphasis, and declared that he would be able to prove his statement.

The outcome of the matter will be awaited with interest. The friends of Mr. Alston in Marietta declare that he will come out of the trouble easily enough.

AT HOME ONCE MORE.

The Gate City Guard Will Return from Their Outing at Cumberland.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the Gate City Guard will arrive home after a two weeks' stay at Cumberland. They come over the East Tennessee and will be under the conduct of Mr. A. M. Anderson. There are about one hundred and fifty in the party and they will doubtless be met by the liberality of their friends on their arrival.

They have had a most pleasant trip. They did not camp out as they had expected, finding it better to stay at the hotel. They have spent the time in sunbathing, dancing, flirting with the summer girls if that may be gently insinuated—in the various other amusements of a summer resort and last, but not least, in simply resting. Nor did they forget to enjoy the excellence of the cuisine of the hotel in all its varied phases.

Altogether they have had a delightful trip, and they return thoroughly recuperated, but they will, nevertheless, be glad to be at home once more.

THE STOCKADE QUESTION.

It Will Be Considered by the City Council Today.

The regular meeting of the city council occurs today. There is certain to be a full attendance and quite a deal of interest has been manifested in the meeting.

But the question which will be of the most importance and which most interests the public is the present system of management of the city stockade and the advisability of some reform in it. It is understood that Mr. Charley Harman, the popular senior councilman from the sixth ward, will bring up the subject and advocate a reform. Just what he will propose is not yet known, but perhaps it will be the same plan that Captain English advocates. Captain English feels a deep interest in the stockade and has suggested meeting the recent criticisms of the stockade methods and furnish the proper remedy for the evil; that the city employ a physician to stay regularly at the stockade and require him to inspect all prisoners and determine what work they are able to perform and shall be required to do.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Short Stories of Minor Happenings Gathered from Many Sources.

THE CITY BRIEFLY MIRRORED

Items from Courts, Police, Industry, Politics, the Churches and Other Departments—Life in a Large City.

DR. COOPER CALLED AWAY.—Dr. Hunter P. Cooper has been called out of the city. He goes to the bedside of a sick relative and will be absent for several days. He has the best wishes of all his friends for the success of his mission.

STILL IN THE RACE.—Mr. W. D. Wilson seems to have been taken out of the corner's race without his knowledge or consent. Several days ago Blackburn sold a valuable overcoat to a second-hand dealer. On Saturday, when complaint was made by Conductor Dunlap, of the West Point road, that he had lost such a garment, Detective Wooten suspected Blackburn and her friends assert that her mind is unbalanced as the result of a surgical operation. Dr. Slater, the physician in attendance, last night reported that the woman would recover.

FOR SELLING LIQUOR.—Y. T. Atwater, Ellis Williams and Perry Benson, negroes, were yesterday arrested on charges of selling whisky on Sunday. They will come before the recorder for trial today.

SHE TOOK LAUDANUM.—A colored invalid attempted to end her existence yesterday. Dolly Freeman, a colored woman residing at the corner of Auburn avenue and Hilliard street, yesterday attempted to end her life by taking laudanum. The woman, who is the wife of a prosperous fruit merchant, has been ill for some time and her friends assert that her mind is unbalanced as the result of a surgical operation. Dr. Slater, the physician in attendance, last night reported that the woman would recover.

GONE TO GADSDEN.—George F. Quinn and Kendall Spear, the well-known bicycle riders of this city, left Saturday for Gadsden, Ala., to attend the races there this week. Both are in fine trim and may be expected to bring back some handsome prizes.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Ed Young, the popular ex-newspaper man from Greensboro, spent yesterday in the city at the Kimball. Mr. Young has left the newspaper business for the law and is now a candidate for the legislature with good chances of winning.

DEKALB'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.—DeKalb county is generally regarded as the banner Sunday school county of the state. Her Sunday School Association will hold its annual celebration in the city on Wednesday, August 1st. Rev. H. A. Matthews, of Dalton, will deliver the annual address and Hon. B. H. Abbott, of Atlanta, the instruction address. A large crowd is expected.

THE NEGRO DIED.—Adolphus Green, the negro who was crushed between two cars at the union depot Saturday night, died at the Grady hospital yesterday morning. Undertaker Patterson took charge of the body and carried it to the negro's home. No inquest has been held as yet.

A DIALECT READING.—Next Tuesday night the ladies of the Christian church will give an entertainment, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charitable purposes. A most interesting and attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion. Some of the best musical talent of the city will contribute a number of vocal and instrumental selections. But the bright, particular star of the evening will be Betsy Hamilton. It has been some time since this great Atlanta favorite has appeared in this city. Her readings are always greatly enjoyed by her hearers. Her dialect is perfect, and her selections teem with wit and humor. A small audience will be charged. The church will doubtless be filled.

NED CHALFANT IMPROVING.—Ned Chalfant, the well-known wheelman, has very nearly recovered from a severe spell of fever. He was well enough to be out on the streets yesterday, and will soon be himself again.

IMPROVING SLIGHTLY.—Mr. A. M. Van Hatten, who attempted to commit suicide at his boarding house yesterday morning and who is now at the Grady hospital, though somewhat better and the doctors expect his recovery, is not yet out of danger. Mrs. Van Hatten has arrived from Chattanooga and is now with him and he is receiving every attention.

COMING REUNIONS.

This Week Will See Several Events of Interest to Veterans.

During the coming week the survivors of several regiments of Georgia veterans will meet and clasp again the hands of their comrades who shared with them the perils of hunger, fatigue and death during the memorable war struggle between the states.

Every year the ranks of the surviving heroes grow thinner, and at each reunion many familiar faces are recalled by their absence. At Buford on the 21st instant the survivors of the Forty-second and Forty-third Georgia regiments will meet on the Richmond and Danville railway. The heroic efforts of these regiments in the battle of Atlanta are depicted on the canvases of the cyclorama at Grant park, which was secured to the city by the liberality of Mr. G. V. Green. The battle was fought between General Hood's army of the confederacy and the union army under command of General Sherman.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

Georgia regiment, state troops, under the command of Colonel Albert Howell, who is now general ticket agent at the union passenger depot, Colonel Howell's troops captured Company B, of the Chicago Artillery, and held the lines all day. The regiment was composed of boys under sixteen years of age and old men who were not subject to duty in the regular army of the confederacy.

Captain Ewan P. Howell commanded a battery in this battle and was engaged by a union battery under the direction of Captain Marion.

The cyclorama at Grant park depicts the scenes in which the veterans of the Forty-second and Forty-third regiments took such a prominent part.

Reunion of the Thirty-Eighth.
On July 18th, at Lithonia, there will gather the survivors of the Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment and their friends. A most interesting program of entertainment has been prepared and speeches will be made by General Evans and Hon. H. C. Jones.

At Powder Springs.
The Seventh Georgia regiment will hold its annual reunion at Powder Springs on July 21st. Extensive preparations are being made by the members to have a gala time and all confederate veterans are invited to attend with baskets well filled. The train will leave the union depot by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at 8 o'clock a. m. and special cars will be provided.

Speeches will be made by prominent confederate veterans and the day promises to be an enjoyable one.

The Seventh was the crack regiment of "Tige" Anderson's famous brigade and figured in many hot battles of Virginia.

A CLEVER SWINDLE.

A Shylock Parts with His Coin for a Worthless Fiddle.

It was in the corridor of the Kimball house yesterday that several gentlemen were discussing the desperate straits that some persons are confronted with to raise money during the hard times. Several stories of more or less interest were related, when it came the drummer's turn to maintain the reputation of his class as story-tellers.

"Tell you a pretty good one," he said. "Last spring I was in Galveston, when a specimen of the shabby genteel approached a group of gentlemen of which I was one, and told us that he was flat broke but could raise \$50 in three days if he only had \$15 to work on. One of my friends offered him the price of a glass of beer, but another took more interest in the fellow and his scheme. In a few days I met my friend and he told me that he had divided \$82 with the impecunious stranger."

"How did you work it?" I asked. "Well," he replied, "the fellow proved to me that he was a first-class violinist, but was in hard luck. I bought him a \$3 fiddle and he doctored it up in order to give it an aged appearance. Following his instructions I visited a pawnbroker and boldly asked for a loan of \$75. It took the proprietor's breath away, but when he recovered he offered me \$5 cents. Receiving permission I laid the fiddle on an out-of-the-way shelf until I should call for it."

BIG INDUCEMENTS

This week in the better grades of Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts and Summer Underwear.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

Child's White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouse. Waists, made with deep ruffled collar and cuffs; also ruffled front. Usual price \$1; our price.....69c

Child's White Shirt Waists, made with deep sailor collar and turn-back cuffs of striped, plaid and polka dotted lawn, tie attached. Usual price \$1.50; our price.....99c

Boys' Shirt Waists, made out of Garner's well-known Percales. The celebrated "Star" brand that all mothers are familiar with. Usual price \$1; our price.....69c

Child's Shield-front Blouse and Sailor Suits, neat and pretty effects in Striped Galatea Cloths. Usual price \$1.50; our price only.....70c

Child's beautifully made Sailor Suits, made out of Novelty Stripes and gracefully trimmed with plain white braid. Usual price \$2; our price only.....98c

An endless variety of Child's plain and fancy Straw Tam O'Shanter and jaunty Turban Hats, worth up to \$1.50; choice this week at.....25c

All our Boys' Knee Trousers Suits, consisting of fine Cheviots, Worsted, Cassimeres and Wash Goods at

All our Boys' Long Trousers Suits, including the newest and noblest styles of the period, are now going at

33 1/3 per cent under Regular Prices.

33 1/3 per cent under Regular Prices.

Specials for Men.

Handsome line of Lisle Thread Half Hose, usual 50c and 75c qualities at.....33c

Men's Silk Flowing End Ties, Our-in-Hands and Tecks, worth up to \$1, at.....33c

Men's exquisite styles in Washable Neckwear, sorts worth up to 35c, at.....12c

Men's "Star" Negligee Shirts, attached Collars, usual \$1.50 grade.....98c

American Hosiery Co.'s Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, usual \$1 grade, at.....70c

Men's Suits worth up to \$13.50.....\$6.90

Men's Suits worth up to \$16.50.....\$8.90

Men's Suits worth up to \$20.00.....\$12.90

Straw Hats Half Price.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE, MD. NEW YORK, N. Y. 15-17 WHITEHALL, N. Y. FACTORY, 225 W. GREENE ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

For nearly twenty years this house has been engaged in selling diamonds and precious stones. Many of the most beautiful gems to be seen upon reception occasions in Atlanta were secured of us years ago, and have appreciated in value on account of changes in the market.

To persons interested in gems, whether with a view of purchasing or not, the full facilities are always gladly afforded for the examination of many choice specimens that we always have on hand. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

fine whisky

Is beneficial and conducive to health, when used in moderation. We sell fine whisky, in fact, its our "long suit"—brands like "canadian club," "four acres," "o. o. p.," "old charter," "cleveland club" cannot be surpassed.

bluthenthal "b & b." & bickart, "b & b."

44 and 46 Marietta st. 'phone 378. empty barrels for sale.

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers. Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep the best of everything in our line and sell the cheapest.

Give us a trial. 7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House, Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 48.

DR. W. W. BOWES, SPECIALIST.

Treatment \$5 per month for all Medical cases, no matter what the Disease, NOT requiring Surgical Treatment.

SPECIALTIES.

Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Nervous Debility, Kidneys and Liver. Skin Diseases. Impotence, Spermatorrhoea, Bladder Diseases, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Syphilis.

Consultation at office or by mail free. Book and question list for 2-cent stamp. DR. W. W. BOWES, 154 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. (Over Snooks & Co's Furniture store.)

NEW DOCTORS.

DR. A. SOPER. DR. A. MacKENZIE.

All who visit the foreign doctors before August 31 will receive services two months free of charge. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will, frankly tell you. During the past month 854 visited the doctors and 276 were rejected as incurable. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE have unequal facilities for the manufacture of SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

KELLAM & MOORE Scientific Opticians 54 Marietta St., opposite postoffice.

A POPULAR BOON.

A Complete Reference Library for Ten Cents a Day.

AN ENTERPRISE WITHOUT PARALLEL

Such is the Great Literary Offer of the Constitution to the People of the South—Read the Special Offer.

The offer which was made to our readers yesterday, and which is repeated today, is no exaggeration to say is without parallel in journalistic or educational history. Briefly speaking, it is an opportunity extended to all by which every one can readily become the possessor of a complete set of that great of reference libraries, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and this, too, at an outlay which is within the reach of those of the humblest means. What the Encyclopedia Britannica is every one knows. It is not necessary to go into any extended discussion upon that subject. Briefly, it is the best and most complete compendium of information upon every imaginable topic that has ever been compiled or published. No scholar's library is complete without it, and it is the most widely known and reliable work of reference ever published. For upward of a century it has been accepted as such by the entire world, and occupies its position beyond all dispute or cavil.

It is this work which we are now in a position to offer to our readers upon terms so novel, so unheard-of, that it will work a revolution in the encyclopedia world. You must remember, however, that this special offer is simply for the purpose of bringing this new edition before the public, and will remain open for a very short time. Our proposition is as follows:

We will forward to any one of our readers the complete set of twenty-eight volumes, to be paid at the rate of \$5 monthly, or we will send one-half the set at once, to be paid at the rate of 10 cents a day, payable monthly. The remainder of the set will be sent promptly as soon as the first half is paid for. We will guarantee this work to be precisely as represented in every way.

A novel feature in connection with this offer is our beautiful seven register savings bank, which will be sent to each subscriber for the books, wherein the dime can be deposited each day.

The fullest and freest investigation is requested, since careful examination can be made in convincing any intelligent person of the great and unparalleled merits of this remarkable work. The closest scrutiny is invited in every detail, we having the fullest confidence that the more earnestly one studies this proposition the more enthusiastic and widespread will be the desire to take advantage thereof.

The fact must not be lost sight of that none but regular subscribers of this paper will be allowed to participate in this privilege, and that in no way can any other person obtain the books except by paying the full retail price. No others, as well, can take advantage of the terms of payment above set forth, which are without a parallel in the history of educational enterprise, and which bear out our assertion made at the outset that our offer stands unique in journalistic and educational history.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS." A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents. Or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demands for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 50,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 50 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. June 3-1m.

Discontinuance of Sunday Air-Line Belle Trains. Trains Nos. 15 and 16, Air-Line Belle accommodation trains of the Southern Railway Company, will not be run hereafter on Sunday, July 15th. S. H. Harrell, A. G. F. A. J. A. Dodson, Superintendent.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 224 South Broad street.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation.

East Lake Restaurant. Parties visiting East Lake will find anything they wish to eat, best the market affords, at low prices. Refreshments, water always on sale. Candies, cigars, etc. July 15-3t.

Gainesville District Conference, July 17 to 20, 1894. The Southern Railway Company has arranged for rates of a fare and a third on the route, plus the fare from Gainesville and Atlanta, inclusive, to Gainesville and return, on the above occasion.

Delegates will procure certificates from agent when purchasing ticket going, and the agent at Gainesville will be instructed to honor them for one-third fare returning, when signed by Rev. G. W. Morgan, secretary.

Bathing in the Lake. Select crowds are now going to East Lake every afternoon and night. Over 500 people enjoyed a bath on Friday. The water is clear as a crystal and you will miss a treat if you fail to take cars at Market and house and postoffice. July 15-3t.

85 Round Trip. To Cumberland and St. Simons Saturday, July 21st, via the E. T. V. and Ga. railway. Tickets good nine days. Solid vestibule train leaves Atlanta, 7:30 p. m. 2t.

Water Cure Sanitarium. Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor. March 12, 1894.

PERSONAL. C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

THE SOUTHERN LIMITED. The Only Pullman Vestibule Train and Making Fastest Time Between the North and South.

The change in the name has made no change in the schedule and the "Great Vestibule Limited" of the Southern Railway Company, "Piedmont Air-Line," continues to leave Atlanta, 12 o'clock, noon, every day in the year. There is no extra charge on this famous train, but for elegance and comfort there is nothing to compare to it in the southern states. The dining cars are prepared in themselves and the cuisine is maintained to the very highest standard at all times.

The Southern Vestibule Limited makes the run from Atlanta to New York in twenty-four hours and twenty-three minutes, by far the quickest time made between the two points.

Go Out Monday Evening. To Piedmont park to see the beautiful spectacular performance, under the auspices of the ways and means department of the ladies' department of the exposition. Plenty of car room, no extra charge for reserved seats. Everybody go and help the ladies. Exhibitions every evening next week. Price 25 cents. Begins at 8 o'clock. July 15-3t.

A Card from Thomas B. Felder, Jr. To the voters of Fulton county whom I have not seen, and whose suffrage I have been unable to solicit, I respectfully request that you investigate my qualifications for the office of representative of Fulton county in the next legislature. After having done so, if you can give me your support, I will endeavor to merit it to the best of my ability. Being detained at home on a sick bed, I will be unable to meet you personally, as I had hoped to do before the election. If elected, I promise my earnest support to the best interest of Fulton county, and the city of Atlanta. Thanking my friends for their active support and hoping to soon be restored to health, I am, truly and respectfully, yours, THOMAS B. FELDER, JR. Music, Music, Music. Every day and night at East Lake. Everybody invited to visit that delightful place. The managers of this place are determined that East Lake shall be first-class in every particular. July 15-3t.

One Fare to Washington. Remember that the Southern Railway Company, "Piedmont Air-Line," will sell tickets to Washington and return for Knights of Pythias, concluding in August at a rate of one fare from all important stations. The rate from Atlanta will be \$17.50, open to everybody. Individual tickets.

Why Be Wordy?

About four hundred Men's beautiful Suits worth up to \$25 are still on the counters. Your choice at.....

\$12.50.

Eds. Neel Co.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President.

H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President.

JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.

T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO.

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS. J. CARROLL PAYNE. EUGENE C. SPALDING. H. M. ATKINSON.

Geo. W. Parrott, President. C. A. Celler, Vice-President. Jacob Haas, Cashier.

CAPITAL CITY BANK.

CAPITAL \$400,000.

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$100,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Safe deposit vaults. Boxes to rent at reduced rates. Accounts of banks and bankers, mercantile and manufacturing firms or corporations received upon favorable terms. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Interest paid on time deposits.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, Vice President. W. L. FEEL, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus, \$200,000. Stockholders Liability, \$320,000

Solicitors of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. Do not pay interest on open accounts but issue interest bearing certificates for limited amounts only, payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent, if left 60 days; 5 per cent, if left 6 months or longer.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the Superior Court of said County: The petition of G. H. Snook, Jr., all of said county, shows: That they desire for the purpose of the business of the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, to have and use a common seal, to plead and be impeached, and to have all the powers incident to such corporations under the laws of Georgia, and also such other powers as are hereinafter specially prayed for.

The object of said corporation is pecuniary gain. The principal business which is to be carried on under said corporate name is to manufacture, buy and sell furniture, carpets and such other merchandise as they may hereafter decide upon. They also ask the privilege of purchasing and owning real estate, stocks, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness; to make and execute title mortgages and such other evidences of debt or obligations as may be necessary in the conduct of the business of the state, and in other states, as they may deem advisable and for the best interests of said corporation.

The amount of capital to be employed by them actually paid in is thirty thousand dollars, and they desire the privilege of increasing the amount of capital stock of said corporation to any sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. The said increase, when made to be done in accordance with the bylaws of the corporation. The capital stock of the corporation above named is to be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share. Their principal place of business will be in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, but they desire the privilege of maintaining agencies or other places of business in any state, and in other states, as they may deem advisable and for the best interests of said corporation.

They pray for which they desire to be incorporated in twenty years, and they pray for the right of re-nomination. A variety of other powers, as provided by law. They pray for authority to elect a board of directors and such other officers and agents as they may deem proper for the best interests of said corporation. They also pray for the right to adopt such rules, bylaws and regulations as the government and management of said company as may seem to the best interests of the same.

Wherefore, they pray that they, their associates, successors and assigns may be incorporated by and in the name of the "Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company," with all the rights, powers and privileges hereinbefore set forth. And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Filed in office, July 6, 1894.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the Superior Court of said County: G. H. Snook, Jr., clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original application for incorporation to the "Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Company," as appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature and seal of said court, this July 6, 1894.

(Seal) G. H. TANNER, Clerk. July 9-5t. mon.

PETER LYNCH, 85 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St. Branch Store 201 revere St.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spruce seeds, such as clover, orchard head and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually played in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of fine wines, claret, beer and porter, brandies, gins, rum and whiskies at his Whitehall street store. A price variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash, filled promptly. After having done so, if you can give me your support, I will endeavor to merit it to the best of my ability. Being detained at home on a sick bed, I will be unable to meet you personally, as I had hoped to do before the election. If elected, I promise my earnest support to the best interest of Fulton county, and the city of Atlanta. Thanking my friends for their active support and hoping to soon be restored to health, I am, truly and respectfully, yours, THOMAS B. FELDER, JR. Music, Music, Music. Every day and night at East Lake. Everybody invited to visit that delightful place. The managers of this place are determined that East Lake shall be first-class in every particular. July 15-3t.

TO RENT The Augusta Hotel

Containing ninety rooms, in perfect order; fine location, a chance of a life time for a man who has a small capital and understands his business; no furniture; possession at once. Apply to JOHN W. DICKEY, July 15-1m Augusta, Ga.

Special Call. To Retail Liquor Association—Only—Come to Hibernian hall Monday at 3 o'clock, sharp, for special meeting and discuss matters of importance to all. By request of members. ED C. O'DONNELL, H. G. KENEY, Committee. July 13, 1894.

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Alaska Refrigerators Are the Best in the World!

This claim is fully substantiated wherever an "Alaska" is used.

"THE REASON WHY."

The principal causes of decay in meats and fruits are DAMPNESS and VARYING TEMPERATURE. The qualities sought for in a Refrigerator are PRESERVATION OF PERISHABLE FOOD and an economical use of ice.

The "Alaska" is constructed upon the latest scientific principles, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and ABSOLUTE DRYNESS OF AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

The "Alaska" possesses a provision chamber FREE FROM ODOR AND FROM DAMPNESS. These results can be obtained only by a PERFECT CIRCULATION OF THE AIR in the Refrigerator, and its CONDENSATION IN THE ICE CHAMBER.

The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice longer than any other Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and, in utilizing all the cold air, PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS WITH LESS ICE than any other make.

The "Alaska" is a perfect DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR, and the best one ever constructed.

Sold only by

DOBBS, WEY & CO.,

61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Summer Ending Prices

On goods you want now. Men's Suits, Extra Pants, Negligee Shirts, Underwear, Boys' and Children's Suits and Odd Pants.

Low prices don't affect our standard of reliable goods.

HIRSCH BROTHERS 44 Whitehall.

A. R. BUTCHER, President. S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer. J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice Presidents.

THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY

Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting. Phone 112. 11 Lloyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Are You Going to be Married? Are You Going to Travel?

If so, how are you rigged out? A lady or gentleman is known by the trunk or valise they carry. Throw away that shabby old trunk and valise, and get you an outfit at

GO TO THE ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 WHITEHALL

And Get You an Out-fit at Cut-Rate Prices.

We must sell 10,000 trunks during the coming month. To effect this, everything goes now at \$1.33 per cent off.

Trunks that were \$3.00 now at \$2.17.

Trunks that were \$2.00 now at \$1.33.

Valises, Satchels and Bags of all kinds go the same way.

Remember this sale and secure your outfit at cut rate prices.

All new and fresh goods; no shoddy or a half-worn stock.

Lieberman & Kaufmann,

92 WHITEHALL STREET.

Wrought Iron Pipe FITTINGS

AND BRASSGOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

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